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HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

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HERBERT & CO. have now on sale several of these beautiful SOLID GRAND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, and which they can guarantee as being of the most perfect finish and manufacture.

Each Instrument has the full compass of 7 octaves, and comprises all the most modern improvements tending to produce perfection of touch and purity of tone. By the perfectly novel arrangement of the strings each note is, as it were, *strengthened and reproduced by sympathetic vibrations*, giving rise to its justly earned title of *Piano-forte Sympathetic*.

HERBERT & Co. have received notice of extensive shipments of these splendid Pianos, and as their premises are not sufficiently large to enable them to warehouse considerable numbers, Herbert & Co. have determined to sell the instruments at the lowest possible price to ensure quick returns.

These Pianos are made of *thoroughly seasoned, massive, solid Mahogany*, and are secured in the most efficient way by *numerous transverse bars, by strongly wrought metallic plates, and by through bolting*.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ALEXANDRE FLUTINAS.

A SMALL STOCK of these favorite Instruments is now available, each in a Wood box, lined and fitted with hooks, handle and lock &c., they have the full number of keys and a book of instruction is in the box with each Flutina.—Price Rs. 35, each cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CORNOPEONS.

THE finest now in use are those by Courtois, the celebrated maker of all the principal band instruments in the world. A few of these beautiful Cornopeons are for sale at Rs. 120 each.

A fine collection of ordinary cornets, of strong manufacture, powerful in tone, and, remarkably easy to sound, ranging in prices from 50 to 100 Rs. each cash.

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THE ONE HUNDRED RUPEE HARMONIUM.

HERBERT & Co. have just landed a shipment of the above Harmoniums, made specially to their order. They will be found peculiarly suitable for the traveller, for camp use, or for board ship, as they are not at all liable to get out of order.

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THE MINIMA HARMONIUM.

THIS elegant and novel Instrument is on an improved model; has double treddles, with three sets of notes throughout, producing as many distinct qualities of tone. It has the Percussion or Pianoforte Hammer Action, comprises five octaves of notes with four octaves of keys, slightly contracted. The quality of its tones equals that of the best Drawing-room Models, added to a brilliancy peculiar to this Harmonium. Rs. 280.

Other Minima Harmoniums of the same description in beautiful Rosewood cases, but *without* the Percussion Action. Rs. 240.

The Minima Harmonium is especially adapted for the traveller, or the voyager, or for any one who has to remove from place to place. It is manufactured expressly so that it can be taken to pieces by any one (even by a native servant, so simple is its construction,) and each instrument is provided with a well made box with lock and key measuring only 31 inches, by 16½ inches, by 20 inches. The box is included in the above quoted cash prices.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ORGAN HARMONIUM.

WITH Two Rows of Keys, and with a bell

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 5th November 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Da. do.	219 to 220 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-year's Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex div].
Agra Bank	500	5 per. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	99 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	8 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	12 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	72 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS Cos.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 per share	Rs.350 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,300 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Petit Spinning & Weaving Co	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Bombay & N. Co	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Throstle Mill Co	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
" Loan 1835-36	}	93
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		104
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-5
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Cavalos	"	230
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 0s. 0d.	to £3 2s. 6d.
" "	£1 15s. 0d.	to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d.	to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d.	
To China		No enquires.
To Clyde		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (4th November 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	385 to 390
Old Surat	"	390 to 395
Old Dholleras, and Broweggur	"	407 to 408
Old Oomrawutee	"	375 to 380
Old Comptah	"	380 to 385
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	370 to 375
Old Kanese, and Nuggur	"	365 to 370
Old Veravul	"	352 to 355
Khandeish	"	350 to 352
Old Portabee	"	355 to 360
Old Accota	"	390 to 395
Old Mungalore	"	355 to 360
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,505 to 1,510.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.	7	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	40 to 41 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	"	29 to 30

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency is Bombay grants Bills Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.;—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at 2s.	0¼d.	"
3 Do. at 2s.	0¼d.	"
2 Do. at 2s.	0¼d.	"
1 Do. at 2s.	0¼d.	"
Sight at 1s.	11½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

October 6th, 1861.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 3	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d.	do.
" on demand		.....	
On Scotland	do.	.....	2s. 0¾. do.
On Ireland	do.	.....	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		..... 1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d.			do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £50 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be received through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 26th Oct. 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d.	"
" 3	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d.	"
" 2	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d.	"
" 1	do.	..... 2s. 0¾.	"
" On demand		..... 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		} 1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 24th Oct. 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on Approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d.
" 4 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 3 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 2 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 1 month's sight ..... 2s.
" On demand ..... }
On Scotland ..... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland ..... }
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at House to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 25th October 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Nov. 4	Victoria	Nacoda	Surat 3 Nov.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Nov. 4	Caduceus	Holton	London via Havre.
	Luisa	Kneen	Cochin.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—Mrs. Spry; Mr. and Mrs. Tramkin; Mr. Orr; Mr. William, and 132 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Caduceus*, to London.—Mrs. Mackenzie; Major McCulloch; Mr. Vinay, and 2 Steerage.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—150 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The Ship *Ralston*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Charger.—451½ Tons Coals, 3364 Railway Iron, 50 Tierces ham, and 749 bundles, fishing Plates.

Harmonides.—2102 Tons Coals.

From Aden and Suez.

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta.*—37 packages Merchandize, 1 box Watches, 1 box Baggage, 1 box Dressing case, 100 Nos. Sheep, and 132 boxes Treasures.

From Madras.

Ellen Bates.—30 Deal-planks, 109 bales piece Goods, 1 case Books, 5 cases table Cloths, 2 cases Curry powders 3244 pieces Wood, 108 boxes Rupees, and 902 boxes Copper Coins.

From Zanzibar.

Phillipind.—3 boxes Goblas, 1 box Tortoiseshell, 6 casks Lemon pickle, 1 box Specie, 168 boxes old Iron, 21 packages Champaigne, 100 Boxes Gin, 2 casks Wine, 2 packages Coffee, 1 box old Watches, 1,818 pieces Ivory.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER 1862.

For London.

Admiral Kays.—150 packages Cocoanut Oil, 625 cwt., Khatesy Dhurrumey.

Glorioana.—8 boxes, Black Aloes, 4½ cwt.; Hasum Moosa, 1 case Ollmanstores Treacher and Co.; 58 packages Coffee, 62½ cwt., Horabjee Jamsetjee and Co.

Birkby.—105 bales Hemp, 367½ cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee.

For Liverpool.

Missouri.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., B. H. Cama; 69½ bales Hemp, 250 cwt., Atmaram Runchord.

Rowantree.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Vurjeevun Vulubdass; 45 bags Wool, 127½ cwt., Rallt Brothers.

Ralston.—450 bags Sursseeed, 675 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz; 41 bags Sursseeed, 61½ cwt., 99 bags Linseed, 135 cwt., 19 bags Mustardseed, 28½ cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Azuline.—105 bales Wool, 315 cwt., Hejeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1750 Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Victoria Bridge.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt. Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Sydney Eggers.—140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Gunesh Venayeck.

Inkerman.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Jeatha Jairaz; 12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Fulcher and Co.; 105 bales Cotton, 368 cwt., Camajee Pochajee and Co.

Oriental.—151 bales Cotton, 528½ cwt., Treeumjee Veljjee and Co.; 205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Bomonjee and Cursetjee Erany; 150 bales Cotton, 487½ cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.

Aaron Browne.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., B. H. Cama; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

James Smith.—65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Khatesy Dhurumsey: 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Hahneman.—205 bales Cotton, 517½ cwt., Jaiseeram Cursooram; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Vurjeevun Vulubdass; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Premchund Roychund.

Lancastrian.—205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Gangjee Courjee.

Admiral Lyons.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Ghistana; 600 bags Country Gall, 750 cwt., Jairam Visram; 85 bales Cotton, 291½ cwt., Enderjee Narroujee; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt. Maitby Ruttonsy.

Queen of the West.—37½ bales Coir Yarn, 95 cwt. 9 lbs., Bhugwanjee Anundjee; 200 bales Coir Yarn, 500 cwt., Jairam Visram; 117 bales Munjeets 411 cwt. 2 qr. 10 lbs., Sewjee Souzhall.

Howden.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Gangjee Courjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Khutow Sewjee; 200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., R. Souzbs and Co.

Norwood.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Tulsidass Nursydass.

War Cloud.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Courjee Premjee.

G. H. Holt.—500 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., Purshotum Mooljee.

For Suez.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—1 box Jewellery, A. H. Huschke and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—45 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Esack Soub and Co.; 4 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, B. P. Cama; 105 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 5 chests, M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Roogunath Jugunath; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee and Co.; 58 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, D. H. Cama and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Byramjee Dorabjee Mehta; 27 pieces E. Teeth 117 lbs. each, Ludha Dewjee; 12 packages E. Teeth, 10 cwt. 2 qr. 7 lbs., Ludha Dewjee.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—36 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—5 bales piece Goods, 156 pieces, Cullandass Bhugwandass; 8 bales E. Piece Good, Wootumchund Manockchund; 1 box Piece Goods, Abdool Hosen Mohumdaly; 1 box Piece Goods, Moteechund Roognathdas; 1 case Rosewater, 3 Dozens, Meer Sassoon Moosy.

Ararat.—500 packages Wet Dates, 594 cwt., Jaffer Vayadina.

For Batavia.

Ararat.—100 boxes E. Soap, 55 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs.; 33 Barrels Pork and Hem, G. Burstall and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle),	... ...
*946	Aucland, (paddle),	... ... Bombay
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... ... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty	... ... Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop),	... ... Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	... Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb	... ... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	... Aden.
1026	Cormandel, 4 (screw), Carew	... ... China.
205	Curnatjee, (flat),	... ... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	... ... China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Belen	... Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat),	... ... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	... Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce	... ... Aden.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	... ... Persian Gulf.
219	Goolamar, (paddle yacht), Nicolls	... Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood	... ... Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	... ... Gwyn.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... ... Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	... ... Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner),	... ... Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),	... ... River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	... ... River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	... ... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	... ... Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... ... River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	... ... Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... ... Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 brigantine)	... ... Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle),	... ... Advertised for sale.
1903	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams	... ... Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1017	Helvellyn, Dalison—Finlay & Co.	
	FOR COLOMBO.	
584	Magna Bona, Tyson—Oliver & Co.	
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
599	A. B. Coults, Candlish—J. L. Danolly & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

738	Akbar, (Troops.)	July 18
433	Balnaguith, Robertson.	
761	Chimera, Moot.	Aug. 7
513	General Havelock, Spowart.	
396	Kent, Birch.	
1785	Minnehaha, Henderson—Fleming & Co.	July 2
478	P. J. F. Barchard, Brabhering.	July 1
679	Scinde, Shrewsbury.	Sept. 27
682	Velocity, Shrewsbury.	Aug. 22
	FROM LONDON VIA BETTORE.	
756	Poictiers, Cosens.	Sept. 27
	FROM GRANGEMOUTH.	
768	Yarra.	
	FROM LEITH.	
1155	Frenchman's Calliway.	Sept. 15
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
1168	Indis, Guthrie.	Sept. 29
427	Lizzie L. Hazen, Bartlett.	
628	Mauritius.	
497	Rebecca Shepherd, Somes.	Sept. 24
	FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	
636	Charlotte Jane, March.	Aug. 27
592	Princess Royal, Gakin.	
	FROM MAULMAIN.	
734	Victoria, Sanderson—Fleming & Co.	
581	Zoe Rose, Alexander—Fleming & Co.	

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 4.

Scott, Lieut. Col. C., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Matheran.
Hastings, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Mhow.
James, Col. H., Commissariat of Assegrur, on leave, from Assegrur.
Briggs, Captain W., 6th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Assegrur.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 4.

Swindley, Major, 6th Dragoons, on duty, to Mhow.
Neale, Captain W. A., 3rd Regt. N. I., to join, to Malligaum.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Tuesday, 4th November 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 21st Regt. N.I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Weekly Committee of Survey will assemble, to-morrow, at 6½ A. M., at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state, quality and quantity of Forter required to be filled up, for the use of the Troops in Garrison.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 3rd Nov. 1862.

Captain S. N. Holberton, of the D Battery Royal Horse Artillery, is appointed to act as Brigade Major to the Inspector of Royal Artillery, with effect from the 1st instant.

The undermentioned Officers having been reported fit for duty are directed to rejoin their respective stations:—

Lieut. S. Cheetham, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. D. C. Macleod, 12th Regt. N. I.

Assistant Surgeon Burrowes, is placed on General Duty Poona Division.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Government Gazette, Oct. 25.)

Dr. H. King, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Baitool, in the Central Provinces, has obtained six weeks' leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, to proceed to Bombay preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe.

Major A. R. E. Hutchinson, Political Agent, Bhopal, is appointed to be Political Agent at Gwalior.

Major W. W. Osborne, C. B., Political Agent, Rewah, is appointed to be Political Agent at Bhopal in succession to Major Hutchinson.

The officer of Political Agent, Rewah, is abolished from the date on which Major Osborne may assume charge of his duties at Bhopal.

Mr. C. R. Coles, Assistant to the Political Agent, Rewah, is appointed to be Second Political Assistant in Bundlecund.

The Political Assistant in Bundlecund is invested with the powers of a Court of Sessions for the trial of Criminal cases within the District of Bijesraghogurh, and within the States of Nagode, Myhere, and Sohawul, which are under British management. In Civil and Revenue cases he will exercise the powers usually exercised in the North-Western Provinces by a Judge and a Commissioner respectively.

Mr. J. M. Erskine received charge of the office of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces, from Mr. W. Balmain on the 13th instant, on which date Mr. Balmain availed himself of the leave granted to him under orders of the 24th ultimo.

With reference to Government General OrJer No. 1023 of the 8th November 1861, the following Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Financial Department, under date the 26th September 1862, is published in General Orders:—

Read a letter from the Officiating Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Punjaub, No. 3394 dated 12th August 1862, suggesting, with reference to Extract of Proceedings in the Home Department, dated 4th November 1861, that, in adding 10 per cent. to the actual cost of Police in the Bills for Police supplied to Departments, the additional charge be made in whole Rupees by charging an additional Rupee when the extract percentage yields a fraction of half or more than half a Rupee, and by omitting the fraction when it is less than half a Rupee.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve of the suggestion.

Notification.—The Jubbulpoor Division, Central Provinces, is abolished as a separate charge and is attached to the 1st Division, Great Deccan Road.

The Raepoor Road Division will in future be styled the Sumbulpoor Division.

Transfers.—Captain B. J. C. Prior, Executive Engineer, Jubbulpoor Division, to be Executive Engineer, 3rd Division, Great Deccan Road.

Major J. A. Campbell, Executive Engineer, Southern Road Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Irrigation Works, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Wilson.

Mr. J. W. O'Donnell, Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Great Deccan Road, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Southern Road Division.

Lieutenant H. G. Puckle, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Division Great Deccan Road, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Sumbulpoor Division, as a temporary arrangement.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th November 1862.

Mr. R. R. A. Capel, Midshipman, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is allowed leave to proceed to England under the sanction conveyed in Government Resolution No. 587, of the 15th July last, and on the new furlough regulation.

The undermentioned officers are appointed a Committee to make over the Stores &c., of the *Lady Falkland*, to the Public Works Department:—

Acting Lieut. Barn; Acting Lieut. Bonham, and Mr. Beyts, Purser.

With reference to Squadron Order, of the 11th ultimo, No. 1439, the Purser of the *Ajdaha*, continued to provision the crew of the *Feroze*, until 31st idem.

Archibald Campbell, Journeyman Apprentice supernumerary attached to the *Ajdaha*, having completed the period for which he was indented, is hereby, discharged the service at his own request.

A party of 69 seamen with an officer, is to be sent from the *Ajdaha*, to haul the Pantaloon out of Dock at 9-30 A.M., this day.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS—

At Kishnaghur, on the 19th Oct., the wife of Elphinstone Jackson, Esq., of a son.

At No. 9, Garden Reach, on the 24th Oct., the wife of Capt. J. H. Tronson, of a son.

DEATH—

At 39, Free School Street, on the

Head Quarters Simla, 16th Oct. 1862.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief announces for information and guidance that an inhabitant of a Cantonment not being a European British subject, nor an Officer or Soldier, must for a breach of cantonment regulations, be dealt with under Article 84 of Act 29 of 1861.

2. By that article such person, whether amenable to the Articles of War or not, may be sentenced by the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment to a fine of Rs. 50 and in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding 30 days. On complaint being made, the Commanding officer should summon the accused, and if necessary issue a warrant for his apprehension, and should investigate the complaint in the presence and hearing of the accused, having the evidence taken down in writing, and administering an oath or affirmation to the witnesses.

3. If the breach of cantonment regulations of which a person is charged to have been guilty, involves a civil offence of a more serious nature than in the opinion of the commanding Officer would be adequately punished by fine or imprisonment under Section 84 of the Act, the Commanding Officer should, in accordance with Regulation XX of 1810, and Article 124 of Act 29 of 1861, take immediate measures for sending the accused to the nearest Civil Magistrate. In such a case, the Commanding Officer should take the charge on oath or affirmation, and then cause the accused to be arrested and conveyed before the Civil Power.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief

E. B. JOHNSON, Lieut. Colonel,
Offg. Adjutant General of the Army.

—*Deccan Herald, Nov.* 3.

LOCAL.

WE understand that the Political and Revenue establishments of the Secretariate are to be further curtailed and printing work is to be farther introduced.

PROPOSAL TO BUILD AND ENDOW A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL IN BOMBAY, IN CONNEXION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—It has been resolved to build and endow a School in Bombay, to be called St. Andrew's School, for the purpose of educating on the Scottish system the children of European, and more especially of Presbyterian, Parents in India; and to combine with it a Boarding School, to meet the wants of a now greatly increasing class in this country;—respectable persons of limited income who are unable to send their children to a distance to be educated, while yet in circumstances superior to those for whom our charitable Institutions are available, and who would gladly avail themselves of such an Institution as that now proposed to be erected, if placed within their reach.

The Kirk Session of St. Andrew's Church, then, having in view the urgent want and extreme desirableness of such an Institution in Bombay, as distinguished from existing charitable Institutions with which it would thus not interfere, are now in correspondence with Government on the subject, and from what has already passed there can be no doubt that Government will grant a site for the proposed School, and will otherwise extend to it the fullest support contemplated in the Minute of the late Governor General, of date the 29th October 1860, which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of February 23rd, 1861. That is to say, besides granting a site, Government will add to the sum collected from private subscriptions for a Building and Foundation Fund an equal amount from the Public Resources; and when the School is opened it will receive a Grant-in-aid. Other advantages may accrue to the Institution, in terms of the late Viceroy's minute, which was fully concurred in by his Council, and especially by his Excellency the present Governor of Bombay, who was then a member of it.

The Kirk Session of St. Andrew's Church, under these circumstances, consider that they will be well applying certain funds now in their possession to commence a Subscription List, and they confidently appeal to all members of the Church of Scotland in India, to Scotchmen of other denominations who may approve of the undertaking, to Christians of every denomination, and to the friends of Education everywhere for aid in carrying out this work.

Subscriptions will be received by the Reverend R. F. Colvin, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, or by any of the Chaplains of the Church of Scotland in India, or may be sent direct to the Manager of the Commercial Bank of India, Bombay, to be credited to the Sr. ANDREW'S SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT now opened at that Bank.

THE following vessels bound for Bombay have been spoken at sea:—

Gibson Craig, Sept. 19, lat. 39.47 N., long. 16.40 W.

Gosforth, Aug. 24, lat. 9 N., long. 24 W. all well.

Natalia, from Liverpool, 22 days out Sept. 7, lat. 13.36 N., long. 28.42 W.

Richard Cobden steering S.W., Sept. 12, lat. 44.20 N., long. 12.57 W.

Star of India, steering due South, Aug. 27, lat. 12 N., long. 27.30 W.

Uneas, from Liverpool, Aug. 26, lat. 15.21 N., long. 25.53 W.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE C. M. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "JOHN BRIGHT."

AN experimental trial trip of the new steamer *John Bright*, just arrived from London, was made on Sunday last. We have already noticed the arrival of this beautiful clipper steam-ship—the second of a series of firstclass steamers for the China Merchants S. N. Company.

This beautiful vessel was built by the eminent London firm of C. J. Mare & Co. for, and to the order of, the above Company; her lines and symmetrical proportions are the theme of all naval critics; she was designed by Charles Henwood, Esq., of Blackwall; like her sister ship the *Iadore* she has a flush deck, is 280 feet over all, and 32 feet beam, with engines of the latest improvement; and is all that modern science and skilled mechanism could suggest.

Special cards of invitation being issued by the Managing Directors to the several native shareholders and other gentlemen interested in the carrying trade between this Port and China, a large assembly met on board the *John Bright* early on Sunday last, and after some preliminary arrangements the word was given to "go ahead" when the good ship soon pushed her way seawards.

The usual measured distance having been gone over, the *John Bright* returned into harbour, having come to her moorings in considerably less time than was allowed by the ordinary calculation: thus shewing herself both a good sea-boat, as well as a safe, fast, and comfortable ship, steering admirably, and with the greatest ease, owing to the patent steering apparatus she is furnished with.

Refreshments having been partaken of, the health of the good ship *John Bright* was drank as well as that of her late Commander Captain Thatcher, Lieutenant R.N.R., as also that of her new Captain, J. Betham, Esq., who has taken over charge, and worthily represents the interests of this enterprising Company, and will no doubt by his able and skillful experience make the *John Bright* no less an ornament than a useful appendage to the Company and harbour of Bombay.

The visitors returned on shore at a late hour of the day, much delighted with their day's amusement, and greatly pleased with their new ship, with the excursion, and with the courteous attention shewn them by all on board.

The *John Bright*, made the run from London to Bombay in the extraordinary short time of 65 days including ten day's detention at the Cape of Good Hope.

LADY FRERE has initiated a movement in the Bombay Presidency which, if followed up by those who are inspired by similar philanthropic feelings and whose position in society gives them a weight and influence essentially necessary to make it productive of gratifying results, must, in the course of a few years, revolutionize native society in the West. No enterprise, having for its object the subversion of ancient, extensive, and deeply rooted error was ever undertaken with other than means which appeared to be totally disproportioned to the greatness of the ends to be attained, and which, therefore, as a natural consequence, excited the derision or the scepticism of the majority of the community. Lady Frere, battling single-handed against a pernicious system which may well be supposed to have struck its root deep into the soil, is, to this majority simply a spectacle of misguided philanthropy. A glance at the two parties who are engaged in conflict is sufficient to assure them of the failure of the Lady. Far otherwise are the conclusions of those who see in this struggle simply another instance to be added to the list of great triumphs effected by means which at first appeared totally inadequate. Ragged schools and a shoemaker; Reformation and a monk; Indian Missions and a Cobbler; Christianity and twelve fishermen; these are a few out of a list of many more which the reader will find no difficulty in recalling to mind, and in all of which the insignificance overcame the gigantic. History is eloquent on the lesson, that were purity of intention and intense earnestness of purpose are guided by judgment, patience, and prudence, where, in short, the wisdom of the serpent has been united to the harmlessness and innocence of the dove, there difficulties, apparently insurmountable, have vanished like the frost of yesterday, and prejudices, the most hoary, have melted like snow on Alpine heights beneath a summer's sun. The power for effecting good, which a solitary female, in the position of the honored Lady to whom we have alluded, holds in her hands, is not to be easily measured. labouring amongst the unlettered and unenlightened of her own sex, she will doubtless find many singular and puerile notions, many absurd superstitions, and many silly prejudices, but as all these have been accepted by them on trust from their forefathers, there is less tenacity of purpose, less disguise, and less dogmatism, among them, than are usually to be found among those of the opposite sex.—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 25.

WE received yesterday a portentous-looking official document which bore the title of *Annual Report of the Administration of the Electric Telegraph*, and turned to it with some avidity; the subject being one of interest at all times, and especially in the present dearth of anything to write about. But alas! for all our hopes! the first sentence that met our eye told us that Sir William O'Shaughnessy left India on fifteen months' leave on the 13th of June, 1860! We then discovered that this administrative report of so important a department, published in the end of October 1862, was for the official year 1860-61 only! After all that has happened in the department since that time we went no further than to note the fact and to question the compensation afforded to the public for the heavy expenditure upon such reports long after the latest date at which they could be of any public benefit. In these days of budgets and retrenchments we must have departmental reports to match the estimates in promptitude and economy. If departments lag in their report the press will have to report for them, perhaps not so serenely as might be desired by the slow-coaches themselves.—*Englishman, Oct.* 25.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 4th Nov. 1862.

BULSAR.—Fair, Easterly light.
KURRACHEE.—Fair wind NE.
SURAT.—Fair, cool.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

KATTIAWAR.—Rain has fallen during the fortnight ending 16th October in many parts of the province; but the monsoon has now cleared up. The fall of rain throughout the province during the late monsoon has been unprecedented, it having amounted to almost double the average quantity that falls annually. It is feared that the parting or Elephanta showers have destroyed most of the *bajree* and *jowaree* crops in some parts of the province, but fortunately as they were not of long duration, it is to be hoped, some will have been saved. The monsoon has, however, proved beneficial to the crops and unless the coming cold weather sets in with severity the crops of that season will, it is hoped, also prove to have benefitted by it.

COLABA.—The fall of rain during the fortnight ending 16th October was moderate. Crops are in a thriving condition. Early crops are ready for cutting. During the past monsoon the fall has been abundant and seasonable. The season is decidedly above the average.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—TUESDAY, 4TH NOV.
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE NOTE FORGERIES.—Dajeeba Ramchunder, who stands charged with having altered a number of Government of India Notes of the value of ten rupees each so as to make them appear as notes for Rs. 1,000. The prisoner was brought up on remand and the following additional evidence taken.

Mr. Bickersteth prosecuted.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Prentis for the prisoner.

Malloo Cookjee, Police Havildar No. 23 said,—On Friday the 22nd August last I saw the prisoner about twenty five paces from the Constables' quarters near a school, a Marwarree was with him, the same who has been examined here as a witness. Policeman No. 248 was present, They, the prisoner and the Marwarree had hold of each other were pulling each other. I told the sepoy to bring them and they were brought to me. The Marwarree said "He has notes." The Constable was then called downstairs, when the Marwarree again said speak to the Constable, "he has notes." The Constable then asked the prisoner whether he had notes, the prisoner said, "I have" and when the Constable was about to take the notes from him he took them out and handed them to the Constable himself. There were eight, and eleven other notes, nineteen altogether, Government Currency notes. Eleven of those notes were genuine notes of ten rupees each. The other eight notes were also of ten rupees each, but figures of 1,000 were put on each of them. On the front part of the notes over the figure ten. The notes now produced are the notes. Prisoner said nothing that I remember, on that occasion either to me or the Constable. The Marwarree said, "has a note for a thousand rupees," which I saw. He said nothing else. He may have said something else which I do not remember. The Marwarree was frightened at the time. The prisoner did not charge the Marwarree with stealing his notes. I was present when the prisoners' house was searched. I saw the two pieces of paper (produced) found there and the other articles likewise.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble.—The Constable quarters are in Agiary Lane at the corner of Portuguese Church Lane, and the school I speak of is in Agiary Lane between the Constable's quarters and Kalbadavi road. Funnuswaddy is higher up Agiary Lane on the other side of the Constable's quarters. In going from Funnuswaddy to the school a person must pass the Constables' quarters. I did not see the prisoner and the Marwarree pass the Constables' quarters. When I first saw them they were pulling one another. They were turning round as they were pulling each other. I cannot say which was nearest to me. The Marwarree said to the Constable, "He has notes." He did not charge the prisoner with having stolen them. The prisoner made no difficulty about giving up the notes. He was in a very confused state. He is an old man. I saw the Havildar on that beat. The prisoner lives on that beat. I have heard nothing against his character since I went to do duty on that beat. I know nothing of the Marwarree, Boodhur. After the prisoner was apprehended, I went to a house between the school and the Constable's house. It was below the house that I first saw the prisoner and the Marwarree pulling each other. It was not in consequence of what the prisoner said that I went there. A Purdasee named Nutcoram lives in that house. These two pieces of paper produced were found in a desk in the Dewankhana upstairs. The desk was locked and the prisoner gave up the key when the Constable asked him to open it. No other persons live in that house.

Mr. J. H. Barrit, Police Constable said,—I remember the prisoner being brought to my house on Friday the 22nd of August, about a quarter or half past 3 o'clock by the Havildar and sepoy together with the two first witness. The witness Boodhur said pointing to the prisoner "iska pass joota noti hai." The prisoner made no reply. I searched him. He submitted to be searched voluntarily. He did not give me anything before I searched him. I found in his pocket eleven genuine notes for ten rupees each and eight genuine ten rupees notes with a piece of paper with the figures one thousand posted on the corner over the figure ten. These are the same eight notes, now produced. The prisoner made no remark about the notes and he made no charge against the Marwarree. I afterwards searched the prisoner's house in his presence. I first found these two pieces of paper produced, in the drawer of a box upstairs. That box was locked and the prisoner produced the key. I also found all these articles in the prisoner's house and shop. I found this piece of iron with the two ciphers on it, in a box in the prisoner's shop. That box was looked and the prisoner produced the key and opened it. Some Indian ink was found upstairs in a drawer of a chest of drawers. Boodhur the witness was not present when the search was made. The prisoner did not at any time make any charge to me against Boodhur or any in my presence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble.—Both the Marwarree and the prisoner were brought to me by the police. The sepoy said that the first witness Boodhur said that the prisoner had false notes with him, using the same words "joota noti." The sepoy said "Marwarree ko bola o admi isko pass joota noti hai." These are the words. The sepoy used those words. The Havildar was standing by. I asked the prisoner if he had notes, he said "yes." asked him again if he had false notes. He said nothing, made no reply. I put my hand in the top of his pocket. He then put his hand in and produced eleven genuine note of ten rupees each and eight genuines of ten rupees each forged to a thousand. I pulled out a quarter and he pulled out three quarters. I asked him where he got them from, he did not make any reply. My next step was to question the Marwarree. He said he knew nothing, no more than he said, the prisoner offered him one note to change. He said the prisoner took one note out of his pocket, but did not give it into his, the Marwarrees' hands and asked him to change it. He said the prisoner met him on the road and said to him, "I know you and we have done business before, will you do it again." He asked the prisoner what it was, the prisoner said "to get a note of a thousand rupees changed." The prisoner folded the note and as he folded it the witness saw the figures for a thousand rupees, and when he had folded it he saw in the back side of the note the figures for ten. And then the prisoner put the note in his pocket again The Marwarree said this occurred in Funnuswaddy road. I have read in the papers the cross-examination of Boodhur and the examination of Ragoo Soobajee. The prisoner pointed out his house to me. I took him to Mr. Forjett first and then I took him to his house, and after some conversation with me he admitted that he had implements for forging notes. The sepoy and Havildar were present and he spoke in the Mussalmanee language. The first thing I went to was the box where I found the two papers. I asked him to open the box and after some conversation, after three or four minutes, he unlocked the box. He produced the key himself from his pocket. I find the paint and brushes and two pieces of paper upstairs, and the other articles with the stamp in the shop. I didn't ask him for explanation. I then took him into custody. I went to the house of Nutooram but I did not search it or the house of Boodhur. I did not know Boodhur previously. I did not know the prisoner previously. I did not hear anything against the prisoner before. Prisoner is a goldsmith, I don't know whether many of these articles are used by goldsmiths in their trade, but have no doubt they are. Nutooram *is* a bad character. Boodhur was present when I searched the prisoners' house.

Re-examined by Mr. Bickersteth.—The prisoner was present when Boodhur made the statements of which I have given evidence on my cross-examination, and they were all made in his hearing. He, prisoner did not contradict any of them, or make any observations. By permission of the prisoners' counsel I remained in Court during the whole of Bodhurs' examination. I read Ragoos evidence in the daily papers.

His Worship committed the prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Tuesday, 4th November 1862.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Paul Domingo, vs. Francis Lopes.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Dr. Dallas, for plaintiff.
Mr. Westropp, instructed by Mr. Verral, for defendant.

This was an action brought to recover Rs. 1,087 due upon a mortgage bond executed by defendant to plaintiff for Rs. 1,000 payable on a month's notice with interest at the rate of seven per cent. The bond was admitted, but the only question before the Court was as to the costs of this suit. For the defence, it was contended that the amount of the bond together with interest was tendered by the defendant before he was served with the process of action, and that therefore he was not bound to pay the costs; that although the plaintiff pretended that he had filed the suit before the amount was tendered, the defendant had not been served with any summons or notice of action. The learned Judge here intimated that after the writ was issued, although not served, the tender would be bad unless accompanied by costs. From the correspondence which passed between the parties, however, it appeared that on the 26th April last, a notice was given to the defendant to pay the money within a month, to which no reply was received: on the 26th September the plaint was filed; the writ of summons dated the 30th September was sealed on the 1st October, and lodged with the Sheriff on the 4th October. Having got wind of this action the defendant on the 4th October tendered Rs. 1,000 with interest up to that date, and which was refused by plaintiff for not being accompanied by costs incurred in filing the suit. Summons, however, had not been served upon the defendant until the 11th October, which was nearly a week after the money was tendered, and defendant accordingly denied his liability for costs.

Mr. Justice Couch said,—The question is, whether upon the facts before me, I ought to depart from the usual rule that the costs follow the verdict. It appears that the defendant had a notice to pay in a month's time; he did not do so; and on the expiration of the month plaintiff was entitled to commence the action. That having been done, the defendant goes and makes a tender of the amount without costs, he is told then that certain costs had been incurred, which were very small, and I think he ought to have paid those costs. Instead of doing that, he refuses to pay the costs. Under those circumstances, plaintiff had no alternative but to go on with the proceedings, or forego the costs. I think the defendant was quite wrong in peremptorily refusing to pay the costs, when he was asked to pay, as the action had been already commenced. I will not, therefore, depart from the usual rule, and will give judgment for the amount with costs. Verdict accordingly for plaintiff for Rs. 1,000 with interest at 7 per cent. up to the date of judgment and further interest at 6 per cent on the amount of judgment till the date of payment, and costs.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—TUESDAY NOV. 4TH
(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Babajee Vittull, vs. Rowjee Meghushaw.

Mr. Pandoorang for the plaintiff.
Mr. Nesserwanjee for the defendant.

This was an action for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 142-8 being the balance of an account for work and labour done for the plaintiff as a goldsmith for the defendant for making several gold and silver ornaments.

Mr. Nesserwanjee submitted that the claim of the plaintiff was barred by the statute of limitation, that was by the 2nd clause, section 1 of Act. XIV. of 1859: and he likewise contended that the plaintiff should have supplied the defendant, with the particulars o the claim.

His Honor did not think that the claim came within the meaning of the clause of the Act, and that it only applied to claims for wages, and not work and labour as in the present case.

Mr. Pandoorang contended that the case before the Court did not come within the meaning of the clause, it was not for wages or for monthly work but the labour performed was by the piece.

Mr. Nesserwanjee said, that should His Honor eventually decide against him on the plea put in, he had still another answer to the action that the defendant did not owe them anything. In 1859 the defendant had advanced money to the plaintiff who had passed a promissory note to him for the amount. It was quite evident that he would not have done that if the defendant had been indebted to him, for at that time the account must have been closed. Then the account was disputed by the defendant who submitted that the plaintiff had not done work to the extent claimed.

Plaintiff stated, that he had done work for the defendant and put in an account setting forth the various items some of which he said were overcharged and others had been paid or settled in a previous account. Among other items he admitted that the plaintiff had made two "silver Peacocks" for which he charged Rs. 3. A "seat for a god" which he put down at Rs. 2, defendant was willing to pay 12 annas for that. Then there were two "silver masks for gods" charged respectively Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2 the first one should have been charged Rs. 2-4; the price of the other one was correct but it had been charged for in a former account. The plaintiff had charged him Rs. 5 for a "silver mask for the goddess Mahaimee." this item he disputed as the plaintiff was too long about the work. There were a number of other items enumerated all of which were more or less disputed. For a dish he had agreed to give the plaintiff three tolas of gold, but he only gave him a quarter of a tola as he had detained some articles of the defendants' which he had in his possession.

His Honor said that in the statute of limitations nothing was said about part payments: before the passing of that Act it was held that part payment of a debt would prevent the claim being barred by the statute, as it was looked upon as being a fresh promise to pay the debt. The only question was whether this action came within the meaning of the 2nd clause, section I of Act XIV. of 1859. He thought that the case did not come within the meaning of that clause, that the action was not barred, but he would not pronounce a decided opinion upon it. The question should be raised and argued; he would therefore postpone the further hearing of the case until Friday next, when the pleaders must be prepared to argue the point.

CIRCULAR ORDER OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P.

No. 63.

Dated 14th October 1862.

TO ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DISTRICT REVENUE OFFICERS.

THE Board of Revenue circulate herewith the Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands, and for the redemption of the Revenue of such lands already granted for a term of years in the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal, as issued by the Government of Bengal in the Notification dated 30th August 1862, together with Supplementary Rules approved by the Government.

A. GROTE, and H. D. H. FERGUSSON, } Esqrs.

2. District Officers are requested to give effect to these Rules at once.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,
H. L. DAMPIER,
Secretary.

Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands, and for the redemption of the Revenue of such lands already granted for a term of years, in the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal, issued by Notification of Government of Bengal, dated 30th August 1862.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

RULES.

Rule 1. All unassessed waste lands in which no right of proprietorship or exclusive occupancy is known to exist, or to have existed and to be capable of revival, are available for purchase under these Rules, unless specially reserved under Rule 21.

A. There is no prohibition against the same person applying for two or more lots of land, provided that each application comprises no more than 3,000 acres, or such other maximum as may be prescribed.

2. No greater quantity of land than three thousand acres shall be sold in one lot except with the express sanction of the Government. If for special reasons, in particular localities, a lower maximum area than three thousand acres should be determined upon, it will be duly notified hereafter.

B. If it should appear from the Survey or otherwise, that the application does not comply with these conditions, the Collector may call for an amended application; and in the event of a revised application not being given in within 15 days, the application shall be held to be cancelled and the deposit shall be returned to the applicant less the amount of expense actually incurred for Advertisement, Survey and the like.

C. In Darjeeling the Superintendent, and in Assam, Chota Nagpore, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Deputy Commissioners in charge of Districts, will perform the duties of Collectors under these Rules. Applications shall immediately be entered in a Register in the form A attached to these Rules.

D. An Advertisement shall also be published in the *Government Gazette*. The form of Advertisement is given in annexure C. A sum of 16 Rupees to cover all estimated expenses connected with advertising shall be paid by the applicant in advance at the time of application.

E. The sum to be deposited will included the estimated cost of clearing the boundaries for Survey, but is not under any circumstances to exceed four annas an acre.

F. Until the 1st of May 1863, sales of waste lands shall be held not less often than once a month; after that date sales shall be held Quarterly on the 2nd of May, 2nd of August, 2nd of November, and 2nd of January, or on the first day after those dates, on which the Collector's Office may be open. Where a sale is deferred, the notice of the date fixed for it will be given by an Advertisement at the Collector's Office. If the day to which the sale is postponed be more than 15 days after the date originally fixed, the date to which it is deferred shall be published in the manner prescribed by Rule 5, for the original Notification of the day of Sale. In this case all expenses of Advertisement shall be borne by the Government.

G. The cost of Survey and Advertisement will be payable by the highest bidder in addition to the upset price. Immediately on the conclusion of the Sale the highest bidder (if he be not the original applicant) shall deposit a sum equal to four annas an acre on the whole area of the lot. In default of immediate payment of this deposit the Collector may at once resell the lot. If he think it necessary he may refuse to recognize any bid which is not supported by the deposit of the amount required by this Rule. Immediately a sale is made, it shall be entered in a Register in the form B annexed.

H. Forms of Deed of Sale will be prepared and forwarded as soon as possible.

I. The interest due for any year or part of a year under this Rule shall be payable on or before the 15th of May, and if the amount be not paid on that date the Collector may realize the amount by sale of the lot under the Rules in force at the time being for the sale of Estates on account of arrears of Revenue due from other Estates. Any balance of the purchase money which may not have been paid up before the 15th of May of the tenth year following that of the sale may be realized in the same manner as an arrear of interest outstanding on that date. The proceeds of the sale shall be applied in the first instance to the payment of the costs of sale, and to the satisfaction of the demand of Government, the surplus shall be payable to the late registered proprietor or proprietors on their joint receipt.

J. *Vide* Supplementary Rule G. above. Where the Collecter is of opinion that for special reasons a higher upset price than Rupees 2-8 an acre should be put upon the lot, he will, immediately the application is made, submit a report for the orders of the Commissioner. From, Darjeeling such reports will be made to the Board. In considering the upset price to be fixed, Collectors will not overlook the value of the trees on the land applied for.

K. The sum to be refunded will be calculated on the average price paid per acre, excluding the cost of Survey and Advertisement.

L. Tables illustrating the mode of computing the value of future payments will be issued hereafter.

M. The Report will be in the form of an extract of the entry from Register B. prescribed in Supplementary Rule G. above.

N. Until the list be published, District Officers will reserve all forest lands that is lands on which valuable timber is growing.

O. All proceedings taken in conformity with the Resolution of 17th October 1861, will be recognised, and pending proceedings will be continued under the provisions of that Resolution. Where the application has only been made and registered, the next step will be the issue of the Advertisement required by paragraph 17 of the Resolution, if the Advertisement have already been issued, and the term of it have expired, the Collector will proceed to give the applicant a certificate of allotment under paragraph 18, unless others have come forward with offers to purchase the land, in which case the lot must be put up to Auction under paragraph 30 of the Resolution. In all such cases the sales will be regulated by the Rules laid down in the present Notification.

3. Every lot shall be compact, and shall include no more than one tract of land in a ring fence; and when the land touches a public road or a navigable river, the length of the road or river frontage shall not exceed one-half the depth of the lot. No lot will be sold unless it has been previously surveyed and demarcated, or until it shall have been surveyed and demarcated in consequence of an application for purchase. The Survey need only be in sufficient detail to ensure the ready identification of the boundaries of the lot, and to ascertain its gross area. If on completion of the survey it shall appear that the area of the lot applied for exceeds the prescribed maximum the excess shall be excluded.

4. Applications for the purchase of waste land shall be made to the Collector of the District, and every application shall contain the following particulars:—

1*st*. The estimated area of the land applied for.

2*nd*. The situation of the land and its boundaries as accurately as can be ascertained.

5. If the Collector be satisfied that the land applied for is available for purchase and within the conditions prescribed in Rules 2 and 3, and if it have been previously surveyed and demarcated he shall advertise the lot for sale on a given day at an upset price of not less than two Rupees eight annas an acre on the whole area. The Advertisement shall be published in the Collector's Office, in the Court of the principal Judicial Officer of the District, and at the Moonsiff's Court (if there be one) and Police Station within the limits of which the lands are situated.

6. If the Collector be satisfied as above, and if the land have not been surveyed, he shall cause it to be surveyed, and its boundaries demarcated, the estimated cost of such survey and demarcation being first deposited by the applicant. On the completion of the Survey the Advertisement of Sale shall be published as above.

7. The day of Sale to be named in the Advertisement shall not be less than thirty days from the date of publication, and the Sale shall be held at the Collector's Office. The Sale may be postponed if in the Collector's judgment it should be necessary, due notice being always given of the date on which the Sale will be held.

8. If before the day of Sale no claim of proprietary or occupative right in the land be preferred, the lot shall be sold by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price, or to the applicant at the upset price, if there be no higher bid.

9. On payment of one-tenth of the purchase money, and of all expenses of survey, demarcation, advertisement and sale, the purchaser shall receive a Deed (in a form which will hereafter be issued by the Board of Revenue) signed by the Collector, conveying to him the lot, in full hereditary and transferable proprietary right, free for ever from all demand on account of Land Revenue, but subject nevertheless to all general taxes and local rates imposed by Law, and to any other claim, whether of the Government or otherwise, that may have been or may hereafter be established in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

10. If before the day of sale a claim of propietary or occupative right in any part of the land be preferred, the Collector shall investigate the claim, and, if satisfied that it is groundless, shall reject it and proceed with the Sale.

11. If on investigation any such claim should appear to be well grounded, the Collector may either reject the application for purchase of the lands or refer it for the orders of the Commissioner. In the former case the applicant may appeal to the Commissioner.

12. The Commissioner may direct the Collector either to reject the application or to proceed with the sale of the land either unreservedly on the conditions prescribed in Rule 9, or, if any claim to right of proprietorship, occupancy, or use in any part of the lands be established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, with a special reservation of such right, or exclusive of the area in which such right exists. If the application for purchase of the land be rejected the amount deposited as cost of survey will be forfeited.

13. On being put in possession on the lot the purchaser shall be bound to enclose as many substantial boundary marks of masonry as the Collector may think necessary.

14. If the land be purchased by any person other than the applicant, the estimated cost of survey deposited by the applicant shall be returned to him.

15. The purchaser may, if he choose, pay the whole of the purchase money when the lot is sold or the Deed delivered to him. Or, if he choose, he may pay a portion, not being less than ten per cent. at the time of sale, and the remainder in instalments at any future time not being more than ten years from the date of sale. In the latter case simple interest at the rate of ten per cent. a year will be charged on the unpaid portion of the purchase money, and the whole lot will remain hypothecated as security for the full discharge of the amount including principal and interest, and be liable to sale by order of the Collector if the said amount be not paid within the stipulated period.

16. If the purchaser fails to pay one-tenth of the purchase money and all other expenses within three months from the day of sale the lot will be put up to sale again on the same conditions as before and sold at the risk of the first purchaser, whose deposit will also be forfeited.

17. The upset price will be calculated on the whole area of the lot without any deduction on any account whatever. Ordinarily, the upset price will be two Rupees eight annas an acre, but in special cases the Collector, with the sanction of the Commissioner, may put up a higher upset price on any lot, provided that the upset price of available waste lands shall in no case exceed ten Rupees an acre.

18. If it should at any time be found that the same land has been included in more than one lot, it shall be held to belong to the lot first sold, and all subsequent sales shall, as regards such land, become null and void. In the event of any dispute regarding the boundary of two or more adjoining lots, the Collector may, on the application of any one of the parties, re-adjust the boundaries of the lots, and his decision shall be final. The price paid by any subsequent purchaser for land thus excluded from his lot will be refunded to him with simple interest at 10 per cent.

19. All grants of waste land already made for a term of years under previously existing rules, in which no right of occupancy or proprietorship exists, except that of the grantee or that derived from him, will be treated for the purposes of this Rule as if the land were permanently settled; and the grantees or their representatives may redeem the future Land Revenue of such grants or of any compact part of them in perpetuity for an amount equal to the present value of all future stipulated annual payments calculated at five per cent. interest, provided the said amount is not less than two Rupees eight annas an acre on the whole area of which the Revenue is redeemed.

20. All sales of waste land and all redemptions made under these Rules in each Division will be reported immediately to the Board of Revenue in such form as the Board may direct, but no sale of waste lands once made by a Collector in conformity with these Rules will be disturbed by any higher executive authority.

21. Reserves of grazing and forest land, of land for the growth of firewood near towns and stations, of building sites, parks, recreation grounds, and the like, and of land required for other special purposes are not to be sold under these Rules without the express sanction of the Government. A list of these lands is under preparation by the Board of Revenue, and when it has been approved by the Government it will be published in the *Gazette*.

22. Lands for the purchase of which application has been made under the resolution of the 17th October 1861 will, if such application were duly registered, be dealt with in accordance with the terms of the said Resolution so far as the Law allows.

23. From and after the date of the promulgation of these Rules no fresh applications for grants of waste land under any previous Rules will be entertained.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secretary.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTER.

LAHORE, *October 25th.*

THIS day the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub returned to Lahore from Murree where he has been sojourning during the hot months. He was escorted into the station by a large cavalcade consisting of the chief notabilities both European and natives of the place. When opposite to the Government offices he stopped a few minutes to compliment the volunteers, who had been drawn up at this point of the route, upon their martial appearance. At noon the Lieutenant Governor received the European gentlemen of the station at the Government House, and at 4 in the afternoon he held a Durbar for the natives. Every one here is glad to have our respected Governor back again among them. His presence gives animation, and imparts increased activity, whereas Lahore languishes when he is away.

The temperature has now fallen to about 75° at noon in the shade, and the weather is delightful. There is little sickness. But at Mooltan, usually a very healthy station, there is much fever from the extent of the inundation, and the large quantity of rain that has fallen this year. The Mooltan road has been under water in many places and many of the culverts on it have been carried away. The road is carried in many places on an embankment, or small elevation which forms a dam to the land floods, the only openings through this dam being the culverts the area of which is insufficient. Hence the water overtops the dam and carries it away in parts, and in parts also the river Ravee has risen so much as to flood the road.

Colonel Hamilton the late Commissioner of Mooltan is here just now on his way to Delhi, to which important station he has now been appointed. A sketch of Colonel Hamilton's career and services appeared in a late issue of the *Lahore Chronicle* and the Colonel is universally regarded as a man of ability.

Travellers from Muree speak disparagingly of the condition of the Peshawur road, and I lately had an account from two travellers of their experiences upon it, which shows that grave errors have been committed in its construction and great supineness manifested in its management. Colonel Taylor, the engineer, and I believe, the designer of this road is considered, and I believe with justice to be an officer of eminence and of scientific attainments. But in the construction of this road he has shown no adequate sense *of the value of money or of the value of time.* The work on the whole may be characterized rather as an attempted feat in engineering than as a work intended to accomplish a certain definite and in the cheapest and speediest way; and engineering difficulties instead of being shunned where practicable have rather to all appearances been sought out, in order that the admiration of the Indian traveller might be roused by the spectacle of the ingenuities expended on their supercession. Hills have consequently been cut through when they might have been avoided by a slight detour: and embankments have been raised up against a hill side when the necessary width of roadway could have been obtained by making a slight indentation in the hill face. Then the metalling has been postponed until it could be all done at once; and the culverts provided for the escape of the rain or flood waters are quite inadequate. The road, as it runs across the drainage of the country, and as it is carried on an embankment, naturally acts as a dam; and during the late rains the water overtopped the road in parts and cut it into deep gullies through which a raging torrent flowed. Two travellers proceeding up the road were caught in the rain and chasms of this kind were formed both before and behind them. They tried to force their carriage through one of these bad places. But the carriage was immediately overturned one of the travellers was carried down the stream, and he would have inevitably been drowned but for the remarkable efforts of the native driver who plunged after him and brought him to land again. In returning over this road when the rains had passed, the travellers found the chasms to have been filled up again with earth. But nothing had been done to provide more culverts, though it was from the want of them that the injury had been wholly caused.

Another traveller states that in coming down the road he came to a hill the half of which had been cut away leaving a perpendicular step or precipice *extending across the road* over which his carriage tumbled. There was no barrier across the road or other precaution taken to notify to travellers the existence of this danger. The driver of his carriage perceived the precipice some short distance ahead and turned his horses to endeavour to get back. But he was not in time. The momentum of the carriage carried it forward and it rolled over the precipice side ways. *Several carriages successively went over the place.* Another traveller was thrown out of his carriage by a concussion caused by logs of timber laid across the road; and though he complained loudly, and made the accident known, yet when he afterwards returned some time afterwards the same logs of timber were lying in the same place. It matters not though Colonel Taylor were *an angel from Heaven.* If such things occur under his administration *and remain unredressed* he ought to be removed. The enormous expense of the Peshawer road, and the enormous time already spent upon it without any part of it being in good order, are results which cannot satisfy any one; and it is impossible to postpone the great interests of the country to the freaks of engineering pedantry, of which the skill falls far short of the ambition. In the Peshawar road administration we have a fair sample of the inherent vices of the Public Works Department of India. It has more genera's than soldiers and more money has been paid for supervision than for doing the work. There are far too many grades of subordinates. The intermediate ones should be all swept away, and we should have two classes of men alone to deal with those who design a work and those who personally oversee and are answerable for its execution. To each engineer a short portion of the road should have been given to do, and each engineer, thus commissioned, should have been in direct communication with the engineer in chief and *with him alone.* In this way the work might have been more rapidly pressed on, and enormous expense would have been avoided. The Public Works Department, I need not inform you, is not an institution of the Punjaub else its faults would have been long since reformed. Here our rulers are too practical, and too much in earnest, to be long bamboozled by such transparent imbecility: and spite of the ability of Colonel Maclayan, the head of the Department here, little improvement can be expected until the department for the Punjaub has been severed from that for Bengal. Here the defects are not greater than elsewhere, but only more conspicuous, from the contrast presented with the activity and efficiency around them.

The *Lahore Chronicle* states, that the Oriental Inland steam Company are bringing a traction engine up here to be run upon some of the roads in this neighbourhood. The outline you have given of the career and achievements of this company is here recognize as being most just, and has attracted much attention the

in their various charges the highest Judges in the land have repeatedly used language which had quite eclipsed all that we have said.

The old proverb "give a bad man rope enough and he will hang himself" has at length proved itself true here. Some weeks ago, the prisoner in the above case, while being examined as defendant in a legal proceeding swore most distinctly that the signatures to a certain series of paper were not his, although the partner of one of our mercantile houses of business and his managing clerk declared equally positively that they saw him do it in their office. This was too much for the temper of the presiding Judge and he ordered the words of the witness to be taken down, and himself to be indicted. Upon the hearing of the case last Tuesday, another man was brought forward who declared himself to be the writer of the signatures. Examination revealed that he had never been near the place, that he knew nothing of the business, and could not find his own pretended writing. The issue of the case was that the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to seven years transportation, a punishment which he richly deserved.

The most curious part of the case however is the fact that notwithstanding the witness was proved to have wilfully sworn most corruptly, yet the jury did not recommend his indictment, although indeed we are informed that the larger portion of them did wish to do so, nor upon this neglect of their duty did the Judge order the committal of a man who certainly excelled the man who was for several years punished. The latter will be sent from the country, the former be let loose to come again before the Court to place an innocent man perhaps in the most imminent danger of losing his liberty perhaps his property and life.

None can know better than our respected Chief Justice himself that to be effectual, any movement against the lease of this country must be maintained in full rigour against all known offenders. If now and then an energetic shake be made, the terror will be of the weakest kind, for all will cling to the idea that they individually will be among the number of those that escape. From the spice of daring which must characterize every attempt to evade a possible danger, and which has always been known to give just that modicum of pleasure which is powerful enough to incite to the deed. We have no confidence in any half measures preventing the recurrence of the above crime. In the case in hand there were two chief perjurers besides minor ones. One is punished, but the other, at least equality guilty, leaves the Court unharmed, nay encouraged, for among a large crowd of compatriots there was probably not one who did not hail him in his retreat as a wonderfully wise man, and not only wise but bold, for having in the camp of the infidels bravely bearded the lion in his den, besides accomplishing a successful spoliation of a less distinguished enemy of the Prophet.

The Chief Justice may calculate upon the thorough support of all persons whose approbation is at all worth having. In all classes of society the appearance of the Judge's decision was the signal for reciprocal congratulation. Men seem, to have shaken off as a nightmare, some burden which had hitherto forbidden free motion. If all this was felt from so partial a measure, what would be the result of a thorough system by which no such person could hope to escape the clutches of Her Majesty's Jail-keepers or the rigorous labor required by the governor of the Andaman Islands. As for the press, it has long been calling out for reforms on this head, for perjury says at the root of all business, and shakes the very social fabric. As in the case in hand, a merchant makes an advance to an individual whom he had known for years, in the presence of other and respectable persons. But when he makes his demand in return, he is coolly met with the reply "excuse me, you have come to the wrong man." And a score of witnesses are brought who make the same assertion. In the face of such a liability who can do business at all? Or, as in another case, an individual placed stolen property in the house of an innocent man and then informs, procures a search order and points out the goods, and it is by the merest accident that the deceit is discovered. What is the character and liberty of any one of us worth if such things pass with impunity? With all our care and enquiry, we are convinced that it is by no means an uncommon thing for the innocent to be *condemned* and this on the evidence of wretches for whom penal servitude is too good.

ENGLISH PRESS.

COURT MARTIAL ON THE LOSS OF H. M. S. "PANTALOON"

(From the Daily News, Oct. 10.)

LAST Saturday a court-martial was held at Devonport, on board the guardship *Royal Adelaide*, "to inquire into the circumstances under which Her Majesty's steam-sloop *Pantaloon* grounded on a coral reef to the southward of Maunhane, or devil's Point of Pomba Bay, Mozambique, east coast of Africa, at a quarter-past 8 P. M. on the 5th of February last: and to try Commander W. R. Hobson, Lieutenants G. C. Sinclair and C. J. Wise, and Mr. G. H. Dominy, Master, for their conduct on the occasion." The evidence went to show that the *Pantaloon* was engaged in the suppression of the slave traffic; and the Captain was desirous to reach Pomba Bay with all possible expedition, hoping to gain some important information their respecting the movements of a slaver. The ship was close in to land under fore and aft sails, the engines working expansively at low power, and the vessel going through the water at a little over four knots per hour, land visible when she struck, about three and a half miles from shore. Mr. G. H. Dominy, the sailing Master, stated that the position of the ship at noon on the 5th (the day the accident occurred) was ascertained by a meridian altitude and by chronometer. The observations were very satisfactory. They had two Government chronometers, and one belonging to the Captain, on board at the time. They were in good order, and he had every reason to believe they could be depended upon. they were last rated previous to the accident at Johana, on the 28th of January. They did not take any sights on the afternoon of the 5th, as the sun was over the land. They were about fifteen miles off the land at 3 o'clock P.M. on that day." At the moment of taking the reef, the wholecoast line was distinguishable Mr. Dominy said "the land was very deceptive, so that they could not make the points out. In the immediate vicinity of the shore it was not more than forty feet high. It was sunset about five minutes after 6 o'clock on that day. They had no soundings from sunset to the time when the ship struck. There was a man on each side of the ship employed in trying to take soundings when she struck, one in a quarter-boat and the other in the chains. They were throwing the leads over their heads. The courses between 6 and 8 were altered according to the land as they were running in and standing along the land. The ship's position by observation and by reckoning did not agree at noon of the day she struck. They found a current to the north-west of about fifteen miles from the previous twenty-four hours. The current had set pretty nearly in the direction of their course. They were in great measure guided in the course they were steering by the appearance of the land. They were trusting to pick up soundings. The courses that evening were being altered by the direction of the Captain and himself. There is a line of soundings of about thirteen or fourteen fathoms marked on the chart, at a mean distance of about two miles and a half from the beach. That was the only guide they had to judge of what soundings they might expect." This evidence embraced the main points of the case, and after hearing the defence of those on trial, the Court came to the conclusion that "the *Pantaloon* was grounded in consequence of the incorrect estimate that was made of the distance from the land, and the very great neglect shown, in not having stopped the ship's way to endeavour to obtain soundings. The Court was, therefore, of opinion, that great blame was attributable to Captain Hobson and Mr. Dominy for their conduct on the occasion; and further, that Captain Hobson exhibited a want of caution in attempting to enter Pomba Bay after dark, considering the uncertain guides that existed for that part of the coast, the service of the *Pantaloon* so employed not being so urgent as to authorise him to incur such a risk." The Court severely reprimanded the Commander and Sailing Master, but praised their meritorious conduct in rescuing the ship, and expressed a hope that those gentlemen would soon be in active service again.

This trial reveals, like many other public inquiries, the imprudence of relying too much on compasses and charts, in making a Port where the currents are uncertain, and the reefs not correctly laid down. The Mozambique Channel is now navigated by numerous fleets of ships, and its reefs and shoals ought to act as a caution to Masters to keep a good offing; for if a comparatively light draught ship like the *Pantaloon*, can ground on a coral reef three and a half miles from the shore, and as these reefs shoal gradually from year to year by the growth of the coral, there can be no positive reliance on charts which are not periodically corrected. Even wheft new charts are made, it takes a long time before they obtain the circulation their importance demands. Masters ought to be supplied with the latest corrections, but when a Court of Inquiry is held, it frequently turns out that the charts produced are too old to be of use in keeping a ship off the rocks. We would once more impress upon Masters, the necessity of giving the ship the benefit of the slightest doubt, by either stopping altogether, or turning her head off shore. This is the only remedy for variations in the compass, and treacherous currents.

TRUE VIEW OF LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

(From the Daily News, Oct. 10.)

WHAT vile imaginations some guardians of public morals have! We have been accustomed to see in American newspapers, and especially in journals proceeding from the rankest slaveholding regions, how nasty an aspect every social act may assume, how base a construction may be put upon the most innocent or virtuous proceedings; but somethings have been seen in our newspapers within a few days which the lowest scribe in the most barbarous Secessionist village would stare to hear of. There are writers among us who have seized the opportunity of President Lincoln's Proclamation to write a sensation articles, evolving their images of horror from the depths of their own consciousness of the passions of the White towards the negroe, of the oppressor towards the wronged, and we may add, of the vindictive towards the generous. These moral teachers have also turned aside from the records of history, to take their material from romances and melodramas, in which the action of negro slaves is about as nearly like reality as an operatic hero is like Garibaldi, or the peasants in a ballet are like Lincolnshire labourers at a harvest home. We trust that our British public, which has emancipated a good many slaves in a way particularly trying to the negroes, will not now be scared by sensation articles, prophetic of burnings and ravishings, and all conceivable horrors, as sure to follow upon emancipation in America. As for the intimation that President Lincoln foresees and desires such an exhibition of hell upon earth, to gratify his hatred of the South, it can do no harm to anybody but the lunatics who issue the slander. Every man of sense, and of the good feeling which is an invariable requisite of good sense, will have seen from the beginning that the risk of rebellion and massacre on the plantations lay in the slaves being baulked of emancipation, and not in their being gratified in their desire for freedom. Every man of sense has for some time perceived that the Washington Government was incurring a fearful risk by playing fast and loose with the interests and passions of the servile population of the South: and that whoever, in any country, was aiming at thrusting the four millions of slaves out of sight, in treating of the American quarrel, was making himself answerable for anything the negroes might do in their despair from the world's neglect of their misery. Of all conceivable rashness, none could be so great as that of supposing that slavery would go on as usual after the events of the last two years: and the next greatest rashness has been that of the American Government, which has tolerated a diversity of treatment by various commanders of the fugitives who have sought refuge within the Federal lines. Over the whole length and breadth of the Slave States, the negroes understand that the war has arisen out of their slavery: they know that many thousands of their number have escaped to the Free States, while other thousands have been slain by Confederate hands to prevent their escape: they know that for thirty years the Republic has been warned of this conflict, if the bondage of the negroes, with its political consequences to the whites, were persevered in; they looked for the day of deliverance after the election of 1856; and when it did not arrive, they waited for 1860. After all this, to expect that they could settle down again, as if nothing has happened, in such madness as would scarcely be excusable in the most blind and brutalised slaveholder, whose only faith is in the power of the cowhide. In an Englishman the folly is hardly credible; and in fact the thorough-going partisans of the slaveholders are everywhere credited with hypocrisy, as well as ignorance. As for the other rashness, that of the Washington Government in permitting a return of fugitives to bondage by two or three commanders, while other generals were receiving all who came as free, in virtue of their escape; it is evident that the Government was rendering itself responsible for the consequences of disappointment and discouragement on the part of the slaves. It is known that vast numbers have gone into the wilds, on hearing how uncertain their fate would be if they confided in the Federals whom they had supposed to be their deliverers. The forests, and the swamps, and the hills, are peopled by refugees from the plantations; and if there is to be any ravaging of the plantations, it will be by these perplexed and disappointed men. It may be hoped that the proclamation has appeared in time to guide them aright. It is an invitation in which they may confide to leave Slaveland till the terms of freedom can be settled; and the only drawback on the peaceable secession from the South of as many negroes as can get away is the part of the proclamation which treats of their deportation as a practicable plan and a real intention. White people and free coloured people know that the colonizing scheme is nought; but the raw slave may naturally suppose that it is really designed to send him away somewhere. This is an apprehension which it would have been more prudent not to excite; but it is so much mild an evil than continuance in slavery that it may not interfere much with the approaching emancipation.

When people try to raise an alarm about a servile war, they should have in their own minds, and should express, a clear meaning of the term, to which meaning they should adhere. But two separate things are, on this occasion, written about under one name, for purposes of convenient mystification. The common idea of a servile war is of an enslaved race or class rising in revolt against their tyrants of their own accord, and on their own resources. This description does not answer for the American case. The negroes there have not revolted, nor, as far as can be learned, have ever intended to revolt; they have taken no measures of their own accord but simple flight as individuals, and they have no resources for the outbreak or the support of a revolt. Their doctrine and practice are, in fact, of a directly opposite tendency. They have always looked to whites to deliver them; and their universal belief is that they are to keep quiet till the Yankees arrive or summon them to free soil. If such have been their doctrine and practice through all the uncertainties of the last eighteen months, it is pretty clear what they will do now that their confidence is at last beginning to be justified. They have nothing to gain now and everything to lose by such violence as the friends of their guilty masters apprehend; and it is not the negroes who will incur the world's disgust, but those of their enemies who are peeping out of their closets and asking when the ravishing is going to begin.

If this ordinary sense of the term "servile war" does not apply, what shall we make of the other?

The released slaves are brought underan organization which is fitting them for one of three departments of service. Some are organized as free labourers on deserted plantations; some are trained to the labours of the camp, the fort, and the field; and some are drilled for service in the army. English secessionists are actually trying to give the name of "servile war" to this last function. The trick needs only a simple mention. From time to time these dark-faced recruits are uniformed and drilled, and marched to the rendezvous by white officers, or by any officers in the national pay, they are United States troops, and not revolted slaves. They march under Federal orders, and fight according to Federal methods. What passions may burn in their breasts when they find themselves face to face, as freemen, with men who have always trodden them down as slaves, no one will undertake to answer for; but it is not any such passion which has brought them into the field; and in their presence there every attribute of "servile war" is wanting.

Though this perversion of the term is convenient, the other and ordinary sense is in fact the one intended by the revilers of the new emancipation. They will be wise to take a hint from the long and wide experience of their friends, the slaveholders. It is well understood that the horrors now suggested are always the consequence of direct injury of the same nature inflicted on the slave. We need not explain ourselves more fully. Our readers will see how, in such a case, any ravage on the plantations will be an evidence of what has been going on there under the rule of the owners of human chattels. We hope and believe that nothing of the sort need be apprehended in a general way; but it is as well that the partisans of the slaveholders should be made aware how they are dealing with the reputation of their friends and their pet institution when they assume that the retaliation of the negroes will take the form which they suggest.

When the best organs of public opinion of the North bless President Lincoln for what he has at length done, they are expressing their sense of relief that the servile war which might become possible through the vacillation of the Government is now precluded. Such danger as there was has passed away—always supposing that there is no more playing fast and loose with the negro and his destiny.

THE SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.

(From the Times, Oct. 10.)

WE have now an elaborate essay on the merits of *Zostera marina*, or grass-wrack, as a substitute for Cotton, from Mr. Harben himself. That gentleman, having been invited by the British Association to read a paper on this amphibious weed, publicly avows his unshaken faith in his own discovery. He explains, that the interior fibre of the grass, in which the value consists, is enclosed in a dark mucilaginous sheath, which, however, surrounds it "quite loosely, and may be moved upon it." At the same time, he admits that the worthless coating adheres more and more closely to the fibrous particles as the plant grows older, and when it rots spreads decay inwards. In fact, Mr. Harben complains that some of his own specimens, being selected without due care, have brought discredit upon the *Zostera*, and led adverse critics to doubt its strength and stability. Of course Mr. Harben vouches for the soundness of the material, but we think he disposes rather too summarily of the objections to it on this score. "Length" and "beauty" are good for nothing without the requisite toughness, and we cannot wonder that practical manufacturers should demand very strong proofs on this most essential point before committing themselves to a favourable verdict. Mr. Harben relies on the evidence of competent persons, but he does not mention their names or opportunities of examination, it has been shown, he says, "to four practical Cotton machinists, to several dealers in fibres, to some Cotton brokers, to some of the large Manchester and Nottingham houses in London, and to sundry chymists acquainted with fibres," all of whom, without exception confirmed the opinion expressed by two members of the Manchester Committee, —"The fibre is there, and there is plenty of strength, but at present we do not know how to get it out of its sheath." This difficulty is the more serious, inasmuch as the quantity of fibre in each blade of the grass is extremely small—too small, one would think, to repay the cost of disengaging it from its envelope. Experiments are still being made on the best method of "decorticating," and Mr. Harben alleges, on the authority of a practical man engaged in this investigation, that spinners can be supplied with it in a state fit for manipulation at 8d. or 10d. per lb., if not lower. Moreover, he maintains that "if it can be decorticated for its entire length, and the fibre reeled direct from the plant, several processes now required at the mills would be avoided." As for the suggestion that the mere bulk of weight and refuse, as compared with the fibre, would be a source of great inconvenience and expense, he gives good reasons for concluding that "the weight of the wet plant is derived from water, and not mucilage," and that the residuum after drying in the open air, contains a very large proportion of genuine fibre. We need not follow Mr. Harben through his estimate of the area available for the production of *Zostera*. It is conceded on all hands that this ribaud-like substance, being no other than "the common slimy sea-grass," may be found in abundance on the shores of England and Ireland, if not in other parts of the world. Before we go into such questions as whether the quantity growing will be nature would keep down the price of that which should be cultivated by large capitalists to a tolerably uniform level, and what should be the rate of the royalties to be charged upon collecting by "lords of manors and foreign Governments" so as not to discourage the trade, we have to settle a prior and much more vital question—that of the utility of *Zostera* for manufacturing purposes.

This is an issue of fact, and can only be decided by skilled witnesses. It is very natural that Mr. Harben, to whose disinterested zeal every one does justice, should fondly cling to the hope that he has hit upon a material "better and cheaper than Cotton is ever likely to be for the future." It is equally natural that the gentlemen whom he consults should make the best of it, and encourage him to persevere in testing it and bringing it to perfection. It must not be concealed, however, that the general opinion of competent judges is hitherto adverse to it. The committee of Investigation at Manchester suspended their judgment for want of detailed information, which was partially supplied by Mr. Harben at Cambridge. But even here he meet with very qualified support. Mr. Bond testified that the *Zostera* fibre had "a very fine silken texture," and went so far as to say that "if it could be had in the quantities represented, and if the cost of dredging and shipping it were not too great, it would be very well worth attention." Mr. Mason, of Ashton-under-Lyne, on the contrary, expressed utter disbelief in it. "He predicted that the people of this country would all be clothed in woolen and silk before they were clad in material supplid by that article." . . "He had seen it in all its stages—in the green leaf when gathered, immediately after it had been dried, and in the staple. In that latter condition it broke off just like a carrot. It had no tenacity whatever. When gathered and allowed to dry in its stealth, it was short, knotted, and weak, and as a substitude for Cotton in all its essential qualities it afforded no hope whatever." A very similar view was adopted by Mr. David Chadwick, and we fear that if Lancashire were polled the Believers in the *Zostera* would be in a very small minority.

Without prejudging the question of substitutes, we think the chief result of recent inquiries has been to bring out in strong relief the superiority of real Cotton to all its rivals and imitators. We should never have appreciated all its virtues but for the necessity of making these comparisons. It is white, it is smooth, it is elastic, it is of a convenient length in the stable, it takes colours well, it is not brittle, it is not woody, it grows in large tufts, and it is easily prepared for spinning. It is reasonable to believe that it has superseded all other vegetable fibres just because it possesses all these positive and negative advantages. If the world was not ransacked before men took to clothing themselves in Cottons, it has been ransacked since we have been threatened with a dearth of this precious commodity, but nothing has yet been found which combines all the qualities of Cotton. The cost of producing flax is greater, and flaxwaste, though it may be useful when mixed with Cotton, is, of course, very limited in quantity. Hemp and jute are too coarse, and the fibres extracted from various species of nettles, as well as from the bark and leaves of certain trees, have each and all some inherent defect which disqualified them from competing with Cotton in the market. They may be worked up with Cotton as a temporary expedient, but there would be no demand for them if a sufficient number of bales should find their way through the blockade, or be imported from Egypt, India, and the new Cotton-growing districts of the world. Some of them could not be used at all without costly alterations in the existing machinery: others would never become popular among the distant nations, civilized and uncivilized, that are now supplied with textile fabrics from Manchester. This is a very material aspect of the question. We have not merely to deal with the prejudices of manufacturers and the prejudices of British consumers but with the tastes of millions in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and the islands of the Pacific, of thrifty households which have given up their little domestic manufactures for the sake of these printed calicoes, of savages who have learnt to prefer the dyes and even surface of Manchester stuffs to their own gaudy cloths and matting, but who would soon detect any falling off in the quality and return to their old habits. The millowners know this well, and would rather make a temporary sacrifice to get Cotton, and eke it out if need be, with admixtures, than lend themselves to any scheme for supplying its place. No fibre will find a large sale among them unless it is equal to Cotton in quality; nor even then, unless it can be produced at a cost not exceeding the average price of Cotton. This is the desideratum, and neither the *Zostera*, nor any other substitute yet proposed seems altogether to satisfy these conditions.

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	Rs.	as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	16	8 0	2 14 9	19	8 0	3 7 4
30	20	0 0	3 8 8	22	0 0	3 14 8
40	25	0 0	4 6 10	26	0 0	3 9 8
50	33	0 0	5 13 6	33	8 0	5 14 11
60	46	0 0	8 2 4	47	0 0	8 5 2

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St. Géorge ,, ...	23	Créme de Creils	22
Chambertin ,, ...	20	BRANDIES.	
Do. Pints.	13	Delbruck Fils old Cognac.....	32
Clos. Vougeot qts.....	13	Cruitte Dupont's do...	25
Do. Pints.....	10	Castillon's do...	28
CLARETS.		CORDIALS.	
Léoville, qts.	30	Raspberry	20
Chateau Margaux	22	Cherry Cordial	20
Sauterng	22	Whiskey	21
SHERRY.		Old Tom, by Booth ...	18
Old Golden.....	22	GINGER WINE, by John Grabbie	20
Brown	20	GERMAN ABSINTHE.....	18

N. B.—To close an Account. Messrs. Delbruck Fils, "St. Estephe" Claret sold hitherto at Rs. 24, reduced to Rs. 16 per dozen. Apply to

ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO beg leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. MACGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India:—

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black ,, ...	25
Do. Do. Yellow ,, ...	29
Amontillado, Red ,, ...	32
Port Black ,, ...	28
Do. Pints ,, ...	15
Claret Blue ,, ...	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow ,, ...	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	36
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	30
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rheinish	20
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva, ...15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. Pints	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.....	Amontillado.....	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines...	,,	,, 24
White do.			
Brown do.		,,	,, 22
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 28
Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal.....	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.....	Pints	,,	,, 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality....A. DePaul.....	Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do. ....A. DePaul.....	Pints	,,	,, 21
Do. ....J. C. Morizet...	Quarts	,,	,, 36
Do. ... do.	Pints	,,	,, 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... / do.	per dozen	Rs. 35
MOSSELE do.			,, 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE.....		,,	,, 18
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		,,	,, 42
OURACOA		,,	,, 40
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 30
CHERRY BRANDY.....		,,	
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	,, 50
do. ....Julius Robins (30 years old)		,,	,, 20
Rum	Fine old Jamaica.....	,,	,,
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London.....		,,	,,
.....Hollands in cases.....		,,	,,
WHISKEY .....Glenlivat, Crabbie ...		,,	,, 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, HAMPTEN, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

Business Announcements.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL at the Metal Mart, Borce Bunder, have for sale—
Cast Iron Socket, and Flanged Pipes from 2 to 9 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Tubing with Bends, Tees and Cast Iron Cocks from ¾ to 2 inches diameter.
"Lambert's" Patent Stop and Bib Cocks from ½ to 1½ inch diameter.
Steam Stop Valves from 1 to 2 inches diameter.
Common Stop, Bit and Ball Cocks.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, &c. &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, per Overland Mail.—PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Meadow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.	
,, do. do. Balmoral Boots.	
,, do. Patent Leather Dress Boots,	
,, do. French Calf Walking do.	
,, Shooting Boots with hooks.	
,, French Calf Oxford Shoes.	
,, Enamel do. do.	
Ladies' Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.	
,, Bronze Kid do. do. do.	
,, Colored Cashmere do. do.	
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.	
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.	
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.	

A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.
Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

Business Announcements.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (The Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.

The great exhibition Music Book containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.

McCOMBIE, & WRIGHT.

T. WILLIAMSON, GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER.
Hair Cut at the Shop .....Rs. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses ..... ,, 2
A supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand:—
Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 1 oz. phials.
Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 3 per quart.
Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, Rs. 3 per 1 dozen packets.
Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.